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New Series---Vol. 5. No 28--- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., JUNE 13, 1877. ---Old Series, Vol. 57.

1877.

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THE WHITE LADY.

One night I sat alone, thinking and thinking, and wondering whether there was any truth in the story of the White Lady of the Hall, and whether, if there were, I had the courage to meet her—for the story went that any one who dared to meet her and to speak to her should have what they asked, though if you meet her and were afraid to speak, some great harm would come—something worse than death itself—madness or the palsy, or blindness, may hap.

Long ago, before any living man's grandsire was born, they said the White Lady was a fair woman and no wraith—a fair, meek woman, whom a King loved, and the hall was the place where she dwelt; and she wore jewels and fine garments, and servants waited on her, and the king came often to the feast and to praise and kiss her.

And sometimes he would send a message before he came, and bid her meet him under a great oak that stood at the hall gate; and she always did as he bid her.

And one night a message was sent and she went, as was her wont, to meet him but as she stood under the tree watching for him, one who had beguiled her to the spot with a false message; smote her with an arrow and she dropped down dead.

A jealous woman had hired the murderer, it was said, and some say the jealous woman became a queen.

The lady died, and the hall was left alone and mouldered into ruin; but ever since, one night in the year, on the anniversary of the day on which she went for the last time to meet the king, the lady, all in white, walks—so the legend says—thrice around the tree.

And the night is called in our neighborhood "White Lady's Night" for no other reason; and Thomas Martingale, going home late from the "Crown and Scepter," once saw the lady under the tree—so he said—at least the old folks told the story to the young, and we were bound to believe it.

Now, upon White Lady's Night, I, Mark Yardley, sat alone, wondering and thinking.

I wanted something that I knew not how to win.

It was not gold, nor silver, and house and lands and the wherewithal to live I hoped to win with my own strong arms; but what I longed for seemed to flit beyond my reach.

Try as I might, I never could make sure of it.

It was a woman's heart.

I loved Alice Hunter as no man ever loved woman before, but she smiled one day and frowned the next; and then, too, she was above me, and despised me, very likely.

How could I tell her what I felt that she might make a mock of me? Yet if I never told her, all my chances were gone.

This White Lady's night, thinking of the story my grandmother often told me besides the winter fire, I went mad, as lovers do sometimes, and I said to myself: "I will go to-night to the old oak, and if the White Lady walks, I will seize her robe and ask her to give me the wish of my heart—if I die for it."

One must do something. Those that are in love ask old hags to tell their fortunes, and take the setting of leaves in a teacup for prophecy. I knew one who said to himself: "If the bird flying yonder lights on the apple boughs, my love will be happy; but, if it flies to the hedge, all will go wrong;" and when the little thing folded its wings among the apple blossoms was glad all night.

Oh, yes, lovers are mad at times. I must have been, then, when I oped my window and dropped from it on the grass, and took my way toward the ruined hall and the old oak on White Lady's to ask my happiness of the White Lady; but I did it.

Oh, how well I remember. The moon shone overhead, round and white, and all was still. The lights went out in the cottages in the hollow, and the trees stood black against the bright sky.

And down upon the night fell, one after the other, twelve strokes from the church clock; and I knew that it was midnight, and the hour for the White Lady to walk, and made all the speed I could, lest she should come and go and I none the better for her.

At last I stood before the hall, and saw the tree with its great branches spreading far and wide—a tree that was more than two hundred years old, they said, and strangely and solemnly through the empty windows of the hall the moon was shining, and I looked and held my breath, for there, under the great tree, stood indeed a woman's figure.

It were some light garments, and was wrapped and hidden so that I could not see its face, and it moved a little as I came near, and, looking over its shoulder, began to glide away; and I knew that if gossips told the truth, I must either win or lose.

I sprang forward, grasped the flowing robe, and held it close; and I whispered, for indeed my heart beat so fast that my voice was gone.

'My lady, my lady! I have come here to-night to ask you for a gift, and I fear you not; for why should I fear? And you who died for love will be kind to a lover. May I ask? Will you listen, lady?'

Then a voice, soft as a young bird's twitter, answered:

'Speak.'

Just 'Speak,' nothing more, nor did the face turn toward me.

'I love one dearly, lady,' I said, 'and what I ask is her heart. Can you help me?'

Again the whisper came, fainter even than before.

'Her name? How can I tell unless I know her name?'

'It is Alice Hunter,' I said. 'Oh! she is more dear to me than my soul.'

Then faint and very slow the answer came:

'Be bold; ask her for her heart and she will give it to you; on the word of the White Lady. Now go, leave me.'

I dropped the white robe.

The lady glided away, and I went home as one might walk in a dream.

And next day I almost believed that I had dreamed—almost, but not quite.

For I had grown bolder, and that day I told Alice Hunter of my love, and she did not scoff at it.

We were married.

When I had been a happy husband for a month we returned from Boulogne, where we had gone to spend our honeymoon, and gave a party, to which we invited all our old friends and neighbors.

In the course of the evening, the legend of the White Lady became a topic with some, and, while listening to the conversation, I observed my wife's color change, and finally saw her leave the room.

Believing that she had been faint with the heat, I followed in a few moments, and found her sitting on the stairs, with a smile lighting up her features.

'I feared you were ill,' I said, sitting down just above her.

'No,' she said; 'I am quite well. I am glad you followed me, for I have something to tell you.'

'And I have something to tell you,' I said, bending over her. 'Something about the White Lady our friends are discussing.'

'Indeed,' she said, hanging down her head and toying with her fan. 'Well, tell me your story first and then I will tell you mine.'

I told her what I had seen at the tree and what the White Lady has promised me; and then I asked her for her story, which she told me in the following words:

'It was on White Lady's Night,' she said, 'that I went down to the old oak to ask a gift of the White Lady, and as I stood waiting, half hoping, half fearing to see her, one came over the hill, and I knew that it was you, and tried to run and hide myself, but you caught me by my dress and spoke to me so that I knew you believed me none other than the White Lady. And so first I learned that you should see my face, but you did not, and you let me go when you had your promise.'

'And so I was no ghost-seer after all" I said, 'and the White Lady never spoke to me? But what was it you went to the old oak to ask of the fair ghost that night, my Alice?'

Then she turned her soft eyes away from me and lent her head upon my bosom and whispered;

'That you should love me Mark, for I already loved you well, and I could not read your heart.'

'Then God bless the White Lady's Night,' said I.

And she answered 'Amen,' as she rose and took my arm to lead her back to our friends.

It is amusing to occasionally find an ignorant person calling a newspaper a 'lying sheet.' If sheets were not made to lie in, what were they made for?

A Mayor of one of the communes in France lately made the following entry upon his register: 'I, mayor of ——, found yesterday in the forest a man by the name of Rollin committing an act against the laws. I commanded him to surrender, whereupon he set upon me, heaped me with insult and contumely, calling me a ragamuffin, an ass, a precious old dolt, an awful and contemptible scarecrow, all of which I hereby certify to be strictly true.'

Jennie has strict ideas about equity in little things. When she first heard the story of the Savior's miracle in feeding the multitude with the few loaves and fishes obtained from the young lad's basket, she was awed into thoughtful and solemn amazement. Sometime afterward, in the midst of a talk about other matters, she suddenly paused and asked with special concern, "did they give back the basket to that boy?"

DECISION OF IMPORTANCE TO MERCHANTS.

From the Raleigh Observer.

The following letter, embodying a decision on several sections of schedule B of the revenue law, by the State Treasurer, is published for the information of merchants:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C; May 28, '77.

Messrs. Lee, Whitaker & Johnston, Raleigh N. C.:

DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 25th inst, received, and is now answered at the earliest practicable moment.

You make the following enquiries:

1st. 'Are we as merchants required to pay one-tenth of one per cent, on the cotton raised in this State and purchased by us from the farmers who raised it?'

I am of opinion that you are liable to the tax, under the language 'every other trade.' By reference to section 12, schedule B, you will see that the per centage *tax* therein imposed is on purchases in or out of the State except in cases of purchases from *wholesale merchants* in the State.

2d. 'Our firm acts as agents for several houses out of the State for the purpose of selling: for one flour; for another bacon; for another coffee and sugar, &c; &; are we required to pay the tax of five dollars for each person or firm for whom we act as agents?'

You are not liable to the tax mentioned as *selling agents*. The tax of five dollars is on merchants who purchase and sell on their own account. I think you would properly come within the provisions of section 17 as commission merchants.

3rd. 'Are we, being merchants, liable to the tax of fifty dollars mentioned in section 24, and if so, are we required to pay it for each person or firm for whom we act as agents?'

You are liable if you act as *drummers*, in soliciting orders beyond your store, for sale of goods of parties for whom you act; and for every house or firm for which you thus act, you are required to have a license as provided in section 24.

I suggest, in reply to your remark under the third inquiry, that the law cannot discriminate in favor of residents of the State against non-residents, in view of decision of Supreme Courts of the United States and this State, in cases to which section 24 applies. These decisions expressly delared that a State could not enact such a law. A former law of the State which did exempt residents of this State from the operations of the 'drummer's section, was rendered nugatory by the decision, and the act passed by the succeeding Legislature removed the discriminating feature, making the provisions of the section (now 24) bear equally on all.

I hope the answer to your several enquiries are explicit and satisfactory.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. WORTH,
State Treasurer

OHIO.

The Ohio election does not take place until the second Tuesday in October, now near five months, off, but for all that it has already began to attract much attention.

We are glad to say that it seems to be conceded that without some extraordinarily bad luck the Democrats will sweep the State. President Hayes evidently thinks so and indeed there is no doubt about it.

Ohio is at heart a Democratic State, and has been for years. It was lost to the party when Gov. Allen was a candidate for Governor in 1875 by the use of vast sums of money by the bondholdess and contractionists. This money question will be an issue again next fall, and the Democrats will carry the State by a vast majority, among other reasons because the people are determined to have a change of financial policy.

But this is not the only reason. The Radical party in Ohio is now rent by a bitter feud between those of its members who sustain Mr. Hayes and those who do not. The feeling against the administration is said to be perhaps more bitter there than in any other portion of the country.

In a word, Ohio is the battle field of 1877, and an important one, too. A Governor is to be elected, as also a legislature that will have the electing of a United States Senator for a full term. That Senator will displace Stanley Matthews, who invented the new party that wouldn't form, and who took the seat vacated by John Sherman. The Democrats intend to capture that seat and the State also. A five-month campaign that promises to be exceedingly lively is in sight.—Raleigh *Observer*.

An Irishman, who had been sick a long time, was one day met by the parish priest, when the following conversation took place: 'Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered; were you not afraid to meet your God?' 'Oh, no, yer Riverance, it was meetin' the other chap that I was afeard uv!' replied Pat.

'Sure an' where is the entrance out?' asked an Irishman of the jailer.

LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

In East Boston, a few weeks since, was borne to the grave, a maiden wife of not less than twenty years of age. Her husband and lover, a young man of twenty-three, was a mechanic. They had loved each other from childhood, and were to have been married some six or seven months since, when she was prostrated by consumption.—Nearly all his leisure from labor was passed at her bedside, cheering her with prospects of restored health and a life of happiness; but the fell disease was too firmly implanted in her to leave any hope of her recovery. When the physician informed her that death was inevitable, she expressed a desire to partake of the Lord's Supper, and her wish was gratified. Her lover procured a carriage, sat by side, and bore her in his arms to and from the Lord's table. She returned to her bed never again to leave it in life. About a fortnight before her death, she said that she had only one earthly wish ungratified, she desired to be united to him who had loved her so long and so truly, in the hope of being his in heaven. He could deny her nothing—he married death. Bolstered up by pillows, and supported by the embrace of her mother, was united to her lover; her feeble voice was hardly audible in responding to the questions of the marriage ceremony. After the performance of the sad rites, she said she would die contented. From then until she passed away, she was unable to speak above a whisper; but she appeared happy, and though wasted to skin and bone, a pleasant smile left its impress on her face as her soul returned to God who gave it.

Many cases have been recorded of people being married on the brink of the grave, to accomplish some material end—such as to give a legal title to property, or to render an act of long delayed justice; but rarely or never have we heard of poor people marrying under such circumstances purely for love. The stern realities of life press so hardly upon the laboring poor, that the finer feelings of their souls have to make way for the cares and toil of providing for the wants of the body.

The only legacy which this affectionate maiden left her husband was a lock of her hair, and a favorite copy of the Bible.

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Ex-Sheriff Black, who resides on Middle Sound, has lately discovered a lot of human bones, the remains of some parties who were buried on his place, and is at a loss to know who they were. The matter is simple enough and easily explained. Directly upon the evacuation of the Cape Fear section by the Confederate forces and its consequent occupation by the Federals, hordes of colored men, women and children poured into the Federal lines. They brought nothing with them having been told that they would find everything they wanted within the Federal lines and that it would be supplied to them free gratis for nothing. They came from every direction and the woods were full of them. They squatted everywhere and almost every settlement in this neighborhood had its dozens or its hundred encamped on the place. As was natural they died by the scores, by the hundred and by the thousand, and were interred where they fell. In some instances the small pox raged among them fearfully, (Wilmington was a noted instance of this) and lots of them died every day. At Orton, Kendall and Lilliput, the three plantations next above Fort Anderson, there were encamped some 15,000 of these negro refugees who were fed for months by the government, and the records kept by the officer in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at that point, show that over 50 per cent, or more than 7,500 of these negroes died in the Spring and Summer of 1865 and were buried on the plantations. The poor wretches left comfortable homes and kind friends, to die among strangers and to be buried like dogs. Some of them found their weary way back again and took service under their former masters and friends but many of them died afar from home and friends, and were buried in trenches by those who were probably glad to get rid of them. These are facts and will account we think for the remains found on Mr. Black's plantation.—Wil. *Review*.

The following obituary notice was sent for insertion in a Yankee Journal:

'Mister Edatur: Jem Bangs, we're air sorrow to stait, has deseized. He departed this Life last munday at the age of 23. He went 4th without any struggle, and sich is life. Tu Da we are as pepper grass, mighty smart, to Morrow we are cut down like a cowcumber of the growned. Jem kept a nice stoar, which his wife now wates on. His virchews wuz numerous to behold. We never new him to put sand in sugir, tho he had a big sand bar in front ov his hous; nur watur in his milk tho the Ohio river runs past his dore. Peace to his remains! He leaves a wife 8 children, a cow 4 horses, and quadrupets tu morne his loss; but in the splendid langwidge of the poit, his loss is thur eturnul gane.".

Two sisters—twins—have to be told everything together, because they are so much alike they can't be told apart.

TWO "GRICE" FOR ONE.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The English language is often a puzzle to foreigners, and sometimes drives an American hotel keeper into a corner, as for instance in the following experience at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a wealthy French guest came to complain at the office, and was then met by the gracious Griswold, who rose to explain:

'What for, sare, your garcon not present my demand?'

'Your demand, Monsieur?'

'Yes, sare. Do I speak Inglis perfait, sare? Do you comprehend me, sare?'

'Certainly, your English is perfectly correct, my dear sir. What is your desire?'

'Vy, sare, you can tell me I can have at my private table wis my frens vatever I desire to manger—pardon, to eat.'

'Certainly,' said Griswold; 'anything—stewed doubloons and diamond sauce, if you wish.'

'Ah, no, Monsieur, zat is too riche. I simply desire some grice.'

'Eh! some what?'

'Some grice, Monsieur Griswold, such as I eat for my dinnay ze oder day.'

'Ah! you mean rice, boiled rice—certainly, all the rice you desire.'

'No, sare! It is not rice. Zat is what zat premier garcon—head waitare—say. It is a bird I want, sare; I want him roast, not boil.'

'Roast grice! Why, let me see,' said Griswold, in a dilemma, not wishing to appear ignorant of his guest's meaning. 'I don't believe there is a single grice in the market.'

'Ah, you make meestake ven you say single grice.'

'Indeed?'

'Yes, sar. Vat you call a leetle rat!'

'Mouse,' suggested the hotel proprietor.

'Yes. Zen, two of zem, vat you call two—mice, eh?'

Quite correct,' responded the host.

'Zen, if one is ze bird you call grouse, two is wha: you call grice, be?'

'Why, not exactly,' said the hotel man, struggling to keep countenance; 'we say two grouse, just as we say two sheep or two deer—but for mouse, mice, and—'

'Yaas, sare,' said Monsieur, triumphantly, 'an vy not you say two hice for two houses, or two louse for two louses, or—' How far he might have continued cannot be said, but at that moment the head clerk, Palmer, standing near, had a violent attack of coughing, and Carr, the room clerk, walked off suddenly and slammed on the big bell, and called for 'front' to do something, and then stuck his own head down beneath the counter, as the amused host walked away towards the dining hall with his guest to order the 'two grice' for Monsieur's private table.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A curious and distressing case has recently been under the consideration of the police at Moscow. A few months ago a Russian peasant, with his wife and four children, were traveling in a sleigh along the banks of the Pruth, when they were pursued by a pack of wolves. The peasant urged on the horses as much as he could, but soon perceived the horrible fact that the wolves were fast gaining upon them. At the moment when the sleigh was surrounded by the ravening beasts, the man seized one of the children, threw it in the midst of them, and while the wolves were struggling over their prey he hastened on his horses and gained ground. Four times the wolves came up with the fugitives and four times the horrible sacrifice was completed. At last the peasant and his wife arrived at the nearest village, leaving behind them the bones of their four children. In the bitterness of her despair the mother informed against her husband, but the Judges, considering that if the peasant had not resigned himself to the horrible sacrifice, he would not only have lost his children, but also his wife, acquitted the prisoner.—London *Echo*.

An editor who speaks of a man who has discoveted a fact by experience, says that the new way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

If any mule's got more cheek than a man in good circumstances who is too stingy to take his local paper, and then wants the support of that very same paper to assist him into an honorable office, or help bring trade to his town, we'd like to look at the mule.

An Illinois youth invested 1,50 in a New York firm to discover 'How to appear well in society.' The receipt which he received by return mail was short, simple, and easily understood: 'Always keep your nose clean, and don't suck more than one finger at a time.'

Miss Susan Nipper, who lived in a small tenement, a lone woman, was quite fluttered the other morning by an early call from a bachelor. 'What do you come here after?' said Miss Nipper. 'I came to borrow matches, he meekly replied. 'Matches! That's a likely story. Why don't you make a match. I know what you come for,' said the exasperated old virgin, as she backed the bachelor into a corner. 'You came here to hug and kiss me nearly to death. But you shan't, without you are the strongest, and the Lord knows that you are.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13. 1877.

HELP NOT NEEDED.

We cannot heed the appeals of some of our contemporaries to stand up to Hayes in carrying out his policy, if those appeals go to the extent of forgetting the past, and extending the right hand of fellowship to one we denounce in our inmost consciences as the most successful of conspirators. May we ask where is the obligation, where is the necessity, to give Mr. Hayes more support than comes from the approval of such beneficial acts as have flowed from obedience to the Constitution, an instrument he was sworn to obey? Farther than this the Democratic party cannot go without stultifying itself. To go farther, would be to say that it has gained all by the unlawful accession of Mr. Hayes that it has been contending for since the two parties measured their strength. To go farther would be to say that it had no aim and no principle higher than the security to the South from intrusive interference by the Federal government in its internal affairs. If this were the only aim of the Southern branch of the Democratic party, then truly it has laid a pitiable foundation for a national confidence; because its principles become localized and selfish, totally oblivious of other great ideas upon the development of which the character and prosperity of the country depend.

But is the Southern Democratic wing, supposing that it thus narrows its vision, so sure that it has made a permanent gain of its most cherished hopes? We think this so doubtful, that we cannot build upon it. Admitting that Mr. Hayes, by reversing the policy of his predecessors, has given a certain liberty of action to the South, do we not know that he was acting under a certain compulsion in doing this much? He certainly never would have passed the ordeal of Congressional scrutiny, never would have escaped the last crucial test which would have been applied to his right, never could have resisted the power of that strategy which it was in the hands of the House of Representatives and which it was its right, and we may add, its duty to use, but for certain secret pledges which disarmed the ultimate purpose of opposition, and opened his way to the presidential chair by certain promises of sectional relief. We do not know who lost more of honor, Mr. Hayes, or the bargainers in this traffic, by the arrangement which give temporary quiet to one portion of the South at the expense of the rights and interests of the whole country. Mr. Hayes may as well disclaim his pretension to an independent, original and magnanimous policy, when the history of the transactions of the last winter show that the alternatives of personal disappointment or perfunctory patriotism were presented to him.

Such being the case Mr. Hayes cannot be relied upon with absolute certainty to hold out in his new path. He is enough of a Republican to dread abandonment by his old party friends. He is not enough of a Democrat to be sure of his welcome into the Democratic ranks. He is not unmindful of the storm gathering around him. He is much more likely to recede from his present course than to advance on it if he is to do it at the cost of rupture.

But our tender hearted contemporaries think that Mr. Hayes needs our help, and that we must go to his aid though we imperil our own party integrity. Gratitude for unexpected favors must cancel all resentments for past wrongs. Now, it strikes us that the Democratic party should stand on its own ground without moving a foot toward Mr. Hayes. What that gentleman has done for the good of the country is the clear outgrowth of democratic doctrine. That doctrine is endorsed by the President almost in spite of himself; and we know, endorsed only to the extent of seeming to keep plighted faith.

Shall we go to him? Or should he not rather come to us? But we know he is not going to do this, when he believes that with his younger and fresher following of a new generation of Republican leaders he will confirm the fortunes of his party. And can we go to him, when we know that the Republican party still keeps alive as vital principles all that has made the misery and the disaster of the country for the ten past years—undying hate to the South, belief in the absolute sovreignty of the federal government over our domestic affairs, distrust of our fidelity, denial of our claim to equal voice in public affairs; perversion of our transactions, distortion of facts, aspersion of character; to which stand added in unabated force, all the magazines of evils which last year stirred up the storm of public wrath—rapacity, dishonesty shame at home, and dishonor abroad, extravagance, exaction of enormous taxes, and general prostration of business.

The Democratic party must stand where it is; not aggressive towards Mr. Hayes, but according him support and countenance when deserved, but with the consciousness that it contains within itself all the elements needed for national safety and regeneration.

They must not be diluted by the Republicanism of even Mr. Hayes. The Democratic party may approve, but it need not combine with opposing forces. Let Trimmers choose their own course. They may possibly pick up some stray rewards. But, if that is the inducement, let it be understood that the rewards of office are for the Republican party.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF

There is some use for Hester if not much good in him. He knows how it is himself. He is up to all crooked ways of villainy, and knows how to track rascality to its secret haunts when it is his interest to do so. Possibly there has been to time that the crookedness of the business in Marshal Douglass' office could not have been exposed, if it existed at all, as well as now. But there has been no scramble for his office until the advent of this new administration.

Hester has found, so he says extensive frauds in the office of Douglass which have been going on for several years, and has arrested the chief Clerk and the chief Assistant of the Marshal's office. So long as the guilty parties could be made to contribute to the election fund out of the proceeds of their frauds, so long was the government willing to wink at their crimes; or so long was the government kept in ignorance of their malfeasance. But when spoils come to be divided among the few, then the boasted honor among thieves is blackened by betrayal and exposure.

The Marshal's office is the chief instrument of the Internal Revenue Bureau, a department and a system so infamous and so oppressive that we care not how soon it may be overwhelmed with disgrace or crushed under popular indignation.

The levy and collection of taxes is the most unpopular of the functions of government. How much more odious does it become when the execution of those functions devolve upon men, without character, without scruple, rude, rapacious and tyrannical in trampling down private right, arrogant in asserting the powers of the general government, defiant of State law, responsible only to federal authority, using violence when it suits them, but more often using the detestable machinery of espionage and deception, bringing into use elements of character foreign to the ascribed manliness and candor of the Anglo Saxon race, destroying trust between man and man, and subjecting every one to the abject fear of betrayal, or ruinous perversion of facts.

This system is the vilest curse that the Republican party has fastened upon the country. We might submit cheerfully to the infliction of excise duties; but the people never can love a government which inflicts upon them with the addition of an onerous imposition upon domestic industry, the aggravation of spies and informers, of ruffians and robbers, and of an internal army of government officials who scorn allegiance to State laws, and glory in setting them at defiance.

But when those officials are exposed and their utter unworthiness brought out, and that through the efforts or confessions of party allies, then, the end of the system may be thought to approach.

The remonetization, that is the restoration of the silver dollar as a legal tender, is gaining strength as a favorite idea of Mr. Hayes. Silver was altogether demonetized, but last winter it was made a legal tender to the amount of $5. Now its coequal powers with those of gold are to be restored. The silver dollar, mind you; not halves and quarters, which are always below standard fineness, to keep them at home.

We have a special reverence for the silver dollar especially when they come to us 'not single spies, but in battallions.' But among the people, there is a sort of talismanic virtue attached to silver, as something too precious to spend; and when laid hands on, it is stowed away in some secret deposit 'where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt,' as a safe defiance against the frowns of fortune. So, no matter how much silver is put in circulation by the government, we never expect to catch but one glimpse of it, and that is on its way to the ravenous maw of the old stocking.

A great ado was made some time ago, about the tornado at Raleigh by the fury of which many very beautiful trees were prostrated. The rarity of the event gave it immense consequence. But out West, and especially North West, such things are as common as spring zephyrs, and people are getting in the habit of building under ground to preserve living evidence of their titles. See in another column the frightful tornado at Mount Carmel, Illinois. Dont go west young man, if you dont wish to have your house about your ears.

WAR NEWS.

Outside of gleanings from telegraphic sources we have little to interest our readers in regard to the war. The most important movement in Europe cannot be developed until the Russians can cross the Danube; and that river is higher than known in thirty years. To cross it now in the face of hostile batteries is an impossibility, and some weeks may yet pass before the attempt is made.

In the mean time the rumors of peace negotiations, rife during the past fortnight, are found to be without meaning and the war will go on at least until some decisive battle takes place on Turkish soil.

In Asia, the information is so contradictory as to be of no practical use; the main value of what we learn being the restoration of Russian authority over Circassia, which commands the highway from Russia to Armenia in which the Russians are now operating, and which had been hazarded by serious rebellion.

MARKETS.

Flour still shows dullness and a downward tendency in the New York Markets, and will probably not rally again in the face of rather favorable crop prospects.

Western is quoted at from $5 75 to $6,-25. Southern Bakers and Family brands $8,25 to $10. Southern shipping extras $7,25. to $8.

The Raleigh Market quotes North Carolina flour at from $8,50. to $9.00. North Carolina bacon hog round 11, a 12½, hams 12½ a 13. Bulk Meats, clear rib sides 9 a 9½. Shoulders 6½ a 7½. Cotton, Middling 10¾ a 10¾.

A curious alarm has been aroused in the breasts of the prohibition advocates in this State lest they had been entertaining a devil unawares instead of an angel in the person of Neal Dow, their present great gun. They fear that Neal Dow is no other than the notorious Gen. Neal Dow of the Federal army during the war; less celebrated in the field of Mars, than in the store houses of the Muses. He was said during the war to have had furniture on the brain, particularly pianos, for which he had a special penchant. It was, we think, in one of his forays upon furniture that he was captured; and we saw him as he passed here a prisoner of war, going home under a cartel of exchange.

We presume he has done no harm in his second, and more honorable visit to the South; perhaps, a great deal of good. But nevertheless, the temperance advocate and the furniture general are identical.

The Savannah *News* says: Mr. Hayes' chances for disrupting the Democratic party are infinitely less than that his own party will be destroyed by internal dissensions. Already Ben Butler and Wayne McVeigh have had a tilt, in which each used towards the other expressions anything but complimentary. Besides this, while Hayes himself and his followers preach peace and conciliation, such Radicals as Boutwell make even the day set apart for decorating the graves of dead soldiers with flowers, the occasion for venting their malignity and hate towards the South. It is likely to prove a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and if the Democracy of the country only determine to stick to their colors manfully, and remain united, they will undoubtedly experience the truth of the proverb, 'When thieves fall out, honest men will get their dues.'

Rev. Mr. Fontaine preached a doctrinal sermon on baptism at the Baptist church last Sunday. He read an extract from a private letter to him from Rev. Jacob Henry Smith in which the latter said he believed as strong in baptism as did Mr. Fontaine. We care nothing about doctrines, so the heart is right, and a man works for Christ—that's what sinners want.—Tom Evans in the Reidsville *Times*.

"Christian Reid," the gifted North Carolina authoress, has another novel just out. It is called 'After Many Days.' This is her tenth book within the last six or seven years.

The death of Fletcher Harper has drawn out some interesting particulars about the immense profits of their publishing business. One New York paper says that Harpers' Magazine, Harpers' Weekly and Harpers' Bazar yield a profit of half a million dollars a year, and that a careful estimate made a few years ago showed that the whole manufacturing business of the Harpers amounted to over $5,000.000 annually, with fully thirty-three per cent. profit.

PERSONAL.—Brother Cameron, it was Sue Mason and not Mrs. Barton. We made the mistake. Please insert this in justice to Sue living or dead. She and old Mrs. Barton never did gee well together. You are right. We like Hillsboro, you, Freeland, Recorder and all.—Reidsville *Times*.

We had several topics to bring to the consideration of our readers this week, but the time to reduce them to shape, and put them in the enduring form of type was spent in the pleasant relaxation of the glorious festival of another University Commencement.

Gov. Hampton did not attend the Commencement at Chapel Hill, the South Carolina Legislature being still in session, and the pressure of his duties very heavy.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Salisbury, on the Second Thursday in July.

WAR NEWS

VIENNA, June 6.—The opinion gains ground that the Russians will not cross the Danube. The success in Asia is relied upon as a lever to a peace satisfactory to Russia's ideas of an honorably retreat from the war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—The Khedive has intimated to the Porte in view of Earl Derby's dispatch to Lord Lyon, the British Ambassador at Paris, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday, that if the Porte determined to refuse the Russian navy the right to pass throught the Suez Canal it must sent men-of-war to defend its entrances.

LONDON, June 6.—An official report received at Constantinople to-day from the Governor of Herzegovinia, confirms the reported defeat of the Montenegrins and Herzegovinese on the 4th inst., in the defiles of Kaistass, with a heavy loss, by Suliman Pasha.

RAGUSA, June 6.—On Tuesday afternoon the Turkish attack on Montenegro from the Albanian side commenced. Ali Saib, with the whole of his forces, advanced from Spuz up the Zeta valley, the object being to reach Danilograd. The Montenegrins met the attack on the hill of Maljat. The fighting was still raging up to noon. The Turkish assaults were foiled. The Montenegrins fought against enormous odds, there being 35,000 regulars and irregulars against them on this side alone.

BUCHAREST, June 7.—Extensive preparations are being made at Galatz.

A large quantity of chain cables are accumulated at this depot. The places on the Danube whither this material will be moved, are not known.

Bands of Russian soldiers frequently cross the river at Galatz, and make their way as far as the hills opposite the city. The object of these reconnoisances is not so much to ascertain the position of the Turkish troops, which is already well known, as to watch the progress of the water on the flats.

Increased activity on both sides of the Danube is reported.

Spies report that the Turks intend to attempt some offensive movement.

The weather has greatly improved in both the Asiatic and European seats of war.

BUCHAREST, June 7.—It is reported here that the peace negotiations have entirely failed.

Among the large number of Circassian prisoners passing through Jassy recently on their way to Siberia, 14 Poles who had deserted from the Russian army, were discovered and shot.

Specials say the Sultan is expected to join the army sometime next month.

A court martial is about to assemble to try the Circassian regiments in the Russian service, who mutinied and refused to serve agains the Turks.

PARIS, June 8.—The communication which Russia sends to London is not a note in a diplomatic sense, but a letter from Prince Gortschakoff in reply to a letter of Lord Derby, which Count Schouvaloff took with him to St. Petersburg. In his letter Lord Derby drew the attention of Russia to various points where English interests would be affected if the Russian action extended so far. They were mentioned in Mr. Cross's speech in Parliament, and are the Suez Canal and Egypt. Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Persian Gulf. The Prince's letter successively takes up these points and explains that Russia does not mean to interfere with any one of them. Prince Gorschakoff acknowldges the great international and commercial importance of the Suez canal and gives most positive assurances that Russia does not intend in any way to touch it.

Russia indeed thinks herself entitled as a matter of right, to carry the war into Egypt, but explains that any action in that direction has never been even taken into consideration. This is even more the case as regards the Persian Gulf. Russia thinks so important a maritime passage as the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement and not by one power alone; she disclaims any intention of acquiring Constantinople, though, at the same time, she could not consent to its possession by any other christian power.

The communication is silent as regards any temporary occupation of Constantinople, which may become necessary and ensue in the course of Russian military achievements.

The letter goes on to say that Russia has remained true to her programme in aiming solely at improving the condition of Christians in Turkey, which can only be done by coercing the Porte. As soon as Russia has achieved this she will fall back on the resolution of the Constantinople conference and contend for such guarantees as will insure the efficacy of the reforms, asking the powers to take up the thread where it was broken by the dissolution of the conference.

—WIDDEN, June 8.—The Russians continue the concentration of pontoon trains. A great force of artillery has arrived and the crossing the river, it is believed, will be attempted immediately.

THE MOUNT CARMEL TORNADO.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The *Commercial* has the following account of the disaster at Mount Carmel, Illinois:

"A terrible tornado passed over the town at 3 o'clock last evening. It struck the town at the south end of Cherry street and passed almost due north, taking in about one square east and west, and destroying almost everything in its course. Twenty-two dead bodies have been found thus far, as follows: Geo. Watkins, Wm. Newkirk, Geo. Bryan, S. Goodrich, Fred. Goeke, J. Masterson's child, John Tennis, Mrs. Burton, John A. Edgar, Chas. Norman, Benj. Ballard, Geo. Moore, Willie Waller, John Long, James Higbee, Miss Stockmyer, Jas. Reel, Mrs Doph, Dyer Lathrop, D. Lebauer, and C. L. Poole. The damage to property is estimated at $300,000. The fire was finally subdued after six hours' steady work by the firemen. Many persons were wounded whose names cannot now be ascertained. The loss of life cannot now be estimated, as a number of farmers were in from the country whose teams are scattered among the debris. Physicians were brought from Carmi, and adjoining towns by special trains to assist in the care of the wounded."

Mount Carmel is a thriving town of about 3,000 inhabitants, on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. The most prominent buildings destroyed were the Court House, two newspaper offices three churches, one of them the finest in Southern Illinois, and two school houses. About twenty business houses and nearly a hundred residences were destroyed or damaged either by the storm or by fire. The loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000.

The same tornado damaged a number of buildings in other towns lying in its pathway.

The *Commercial's* Mount Carmel special to-night says: "Two converging lines of devastation prove that the tornado of yesterday partook largely of the character of a cyclone. The first wreck was a frame farm house, which was blown out at the sides, letting the roof down upon the foundation. Thence the wind swept over a small strip of timber, and was met by a counter current of wind from the west, which did no serious damage except to fences in its course. These currents met on Fourth street below Main street with a force which is described to have resembled the crash of timber or the flapping of sails, and in the space of a few seconds the air was filled with the debris of a hundred dwellings, public buildings and business houses. Some of the wreck was carried a distance of a mile.

"The principal force of the cyclone was spent on the line of Fourth street, running northeast to the woods west of the river, where the wind was again raised from the earth. The amount of the devastation beyond is not known, because of the absorbing interest taken in the disaster at this point. Half a square above Main street on Fourth street, the furious eddying of the storm carried the Methodist Church steeple in the opposite direction, landing it 300 feet away in front of a saloon. The bell was dropped in the middle of a street near by.

"A little boy who was coming from school below Main street was lifted above the houses, and landed unhurt at his house, half a mile south. He said he passed over the church steeple as it went the other way.

"The fury of the storm was spent in the business portion of the town. In some cases buildings were only unroofed, but the demolition of other houses was complete. The Presbyterian church is razed to the ground.

"The loss on property by storm and fire is estimated at $500,000, but interest therein is absorbed in concern for the dead and missing."

TOBACCO MARKETS.

REAMS' WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C. June 9.

Lugs —Dark	4½	to 5½
Red,	6½	to 7½
Bright Lugs —Com.	7	to 8
Medium,	8	to 10
Good,	10	to 14
Fancy,	18	to 25
Red Leaf —Com. dark,	6½	to 7½
Good,	7½	to 8½
Fine,	10	to 14
Bright Wrap.—Com.	12	to 15
Medium,	18	to 25
Fine,	30	to 45
Extra,	55	to 70

Good brights in good demand at fair prices.

DANVILLE, VA. June 8.

Receipts light and more animation in the market, with a slight advance on last week's prices:

Lugs.—New Com.	4.00	to 5.00
" Good.	5.00	to 6.00
Common Bright,	8.00	to 10.00
Good,	10.00	to 12.00
Leaf.—Common,	6.00	to 8.00
Good,	10.00	to 12.00
Common Bright,	15.00	to 20.00
Good,	25.00	to 40.00
Old Wrap. com.	15.00	to 20.00
" " Good,	25.00	to 30.00
" " Fine,	35.00	to 40.00
" " Extra,	45.00	to 60.00

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parker, will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned as Administrator of Col. C. C. TEW, dec'd.; also of Mr. DENNIS HEARTT dec'd.; also of Col. C. M. LATIMER, deceased; hereby gives this
LAST NOTICE
to all persons who may be still indebted to either of said estates, to call upon J. W. Norwood, his Agent, and make immediate payment to him.
THOMAS WEBB,
May 25th '77. Administrator.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2,6m.

Hughes' Academy.
Classical and Mathematical School
CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday July 9th.
TERMS:—Board, &c. $60.00
Tuition, 25.00
For circulars apply to
SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
June 13. Cedar Grove, N. C.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1.50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and Interesting reading matter.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 7 and closed at half past seven.
H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

Admitted to Practice.

Among the young gentlemen who passed the examination for licence to practice law before the present session of the Supreme Court, begun at Raleigh last week, was Mr. Bennehan Cameron of this place. Mr. Frank Nash now of Tarboro, formerly of this place, and son of the late Rev. Frederick Nash, also received his licence.

Chapel Hill Hospitalities.

The good old days when a man felt honored in proportion to the number of unbidden guests that surrounded his hospitable board, seem to have revisited Chapel Hill on the occasion of the late Commencement. There was no churlish solicitude on the question of supplies; no anxieties on the subject of expense. Every door and every heart were open, and every guest was more than welcome to tables where room was always found for all. It was a willing and a bounteous meat and drink offering to the new life of the University.

Our thanks are specially due to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mickle, and to Mr. and Mrs. Jones Watson for unbounded welcome and hospitality.

The Rev. Charles Phillips.

We were pleased to see in the College Chapel Hill on Thursday afternoon this gentleman, so distinguished in his connection with the University who has been an invalid for several months. We hope he is now on the road to permanent health.

Degrees Conferred.

Our distinguished friend the Hon. John Kerr, has been appropriately remembered by the University in the distribution of its coveted honors. At the late Commencement he was made L. L. D. It was an honor fitly bestowed as well in recognition of his legal and literary acquisitions as for the conspicuous and useful relation he has borne to the University since his election as Trustee.

The Rev. Geo Patterson of Wilmington so well known here, and we may say throughout the State, for his learning, his abilities and his earnestness as a diffuser of the Gospel was made D. D; as were also the Rev. Mr. Smith of Greensboro, and the Rev. Mr. Hiden, formerly of Wilmington, and now we believe, living in South Carolina.

Beautiful Flowers.

Mr. H. N. Brown brought into our office on Saturday the most beautiful and gorgeous specimens of the poppy we have ever seen, all different in color and all double and complete flowers. In this shape, the poppy suggests no lethean dullness, but wakes the senses to life in the intense admiration of things so brilliant and varied in coloring, as if nature herself had interposed to counteract the impression of an ill omened name.

A Town not God-Forsaken.

Dr. O. Hooker recently presented to Mr. Charles Cooley in his official capacity as Mayor, a handsome bible with an appropriate inscription. We thank the Dr. for his thoughtfulness in associating the performance of public duty with the sanctions and obligations of religion, and we are sure the Mayor will be reminded by the presence of the sacred volume of the gravity of his obligations and find in it additional incentive to his own inclinations to fairness, justice, and impartiality.

The Salem Band.

This splendid band, which during the war was known as Vance's regimental band was present at Chapel Hill, under the leadership of Mr. L. T. Mickey, and sustains the reputation it had as the finest band among the North Carolina soldiery. It was in full force, and the members are accomplished musicians being of that German stock with whom artistic music is an instinct. The rich strains of this fine band, discoursing familiar or re-chercbe strains, added largely to the enjoyment of an occasion so full of pleasant accompaniments.

The Normal School.

Mrs. Rowe, the landlady of the Chapel Hill Hotel, authorizes us to give notice that teachers attending the Normal School of the University will be boarded by her, meals and lodging included, for the very low price of twelve dollars and a half per month, if a sufficient number of boarders present themselves to make it an object to take them. This is an excellent opportunity to combine comfort, convenience and economy, and we hope it will be largely embraced.

Clear thought and vigorous action depend upon that perfect condition of system resulting from pure blood. When symptoms provocative of dullness and inactivity present themselves, then use at once Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We can give only a bird's eye view of the transactions at Chapel Hill, extending over a period of three days, and embracing so many incidents as would far exceed our space to record.

We will remark, that the very large attendance, especially the extraordinary influx from the surrounding country, is the happiest evidence that the Institution has become rooted in the affections and in the confidence of the whole people. Several fatal prejudices have fallen prostrate under the regenerating system of the new regime. The barrier—a false misapprehension—that the Institution was for the education of the rich and not of the poor has been swept away. It is seen by every eye that the poor young men is welcome and never turned away because of his poverty, all that is required being character, and ambition to use his advantages. Sectarian hostility has been assuaged, because every denomination finds itself on equal footing, and participating in that perfect catholicity of faith which makes no exaction except belief in the God of the Bible; and the prejudice against the system of education which was believed to fit its subjects for the learned professions only, fades away under the demonstration that a rigid curriculum has relaxed its stiffness to apply a high education to the common and practical affairs of daily life.

The renovation of public sentiment growing out of an understanding of these changed conditions gave the late Commencement a popular character, bringing the interests of the University into lively consideration as the common concern of all the people; not the special care of the privileged few, once the common and fatal obstacle to the concentration of general public interest upon its welfare and expansion of its usefulness.

As we have said, the interest of the occasion extending over three days, but the first day was signalized only by the gathering of the clans, the only University participation being the meeting of the societies, attended by the pleasant presence of the old members of a long past generation of the Phi and the Di, organizations co-eval with the University.

Wednesday morning, bright, beautiful, pleasant, all but the dust, ushered in a scene of animation not witnessed during the sad years of obscuration and gloom made possible under a new public sentiment. The streets were alive with gay vehicles and spirited horses. The grove sparkled with the brilliant costumes of fair women, the air was musical with the hum of pleasant voices, or rung with the melodies of the distant bands. At ten o'clock all steps were directed to Girard Hall, and that capacious building lost its claim to elastic expansion by soon being filled to overflow. By far the largest portion of the male spectators were excluded from the building, and they hung in eager expectancy on the outside.

Wednesday was the day for the address of Hon. D. G. Fowle before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, and after the preliminary services of prayer the distinguished gentleman was introduced to his audience.

His address was a splendid production; splendid in language, brilliant in classical adornment, lofty in sentiment, fervid in eloquence, and faultless in delivery. His theme, around which he strowed with lavish profusion the richest gems of ancient literature or illustrated with the profoundest learning of constitutional history, aimed to bring out in striking effect the value of liberty founded in law and secured by the bravest blood, the clearest intellect and the deepest learning of successive generations, battling the old fight of humanity against the natural tendency of rulers or of government towards tyranny. It was to impress upon the youthful portion of his audience, young men arming themselves in these Halls of learning for the conflict of life, the responsibility that rested upon them not only to defend the principles of liberty bequeathed to them by a wise and heroic ancestry, but to advance them still farther; to discard all doubtful interpretations; to resist all encroachments, and to correct all abuses. In doing this the appropriateness of the nominal title of the address, "North Carolina during and since the war" became apparent; for no period of the history of the State so abounded with examples of abandonment of old land marks, and not only the toleration, but practice of maxims dear to tyranny. If Judge Fowle did touch with trenchant tongue upon the violent acts of a lawless Governor, on the ready obedience of a brutal soldier, on the cowardly confession of exhausted judicial powers, it was not to revive bitter political memories, not to gratify partizan hatred, not rekindle party strife; but to remind his young hearers how fearful a departure had been made from fixed principles, how destructive that departure was to the maintenance of liberty, how rapid was the encroachment of unauthorized power, and how imperative the duty was upon them to resist with all the energies of mind and of patriotism such fearful dangers, and to restore such a public sentiment as would make such license impossible in the future.

We might dilate if we had the space upon an oration which came up to the highest expectations of the audience, but must pass on reluctantly to other things.

After the address, the Historical Society was called to order by Hon. John Kerr, its Vice President, and a Committee was appointed by him to draft appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of its late distinguished President, William Hooper, D. D. and L. L. D.

At 3 o'clock, the Chapel was again filled to hear the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Deems before the Graduating Class. Of this sermon, as it has been in print for a number of years, we will venture no criticism, except to regret much carelessness and some impropriety of expression, which should never have found a place in print. But it was a forcible and impressive discourse, delivered with wonderful animation and dramatic effect, and was well calculated to stimulate very serious and beneficial thought.

At 8 o'clock the bell summoned the visitors to the Chapel, this time to hear some of the budding promises of the University, the young men selected by the Societies to represent them by original speeches. The first speaker was Mr. F. D. Winston of Bertie of the Philanthropic Society, his subject being "the Union and the Country;" a capital speech with sentiments so broad and national as would acquit him of all imputation of disloyalty, full of such patriotic fervor as was due to the country as it once was, and as we hope with Mr. Winston may again be.

Mr. Alfred D. Jones of Wake, of the Dialectic Society followed, his subject being "the teacher must be taught," suggested by the establishment of the Normal School. This speech was precociously thoughtful and mature, abounding in ideas and suggestions rather to be expected from the experienced statesman than the unsophisticated freshman, (for such was Mr. Jones,) and impressed with an earnestness showing that the speakers heart sympathized with his action. He received and deserved great applause.

Mr. John Moore Manning of Chatham, from the Philanthropic Society followed, his subject being "Patrick Henry," and full of this inspiring theme, the speaker set forth the characteristics of Virginia's wonderful orator in handsome language and graceful manner.

The next speaker, Mr. Julius Johnson of Rockingham on the part of the Di, had for his theme, "there is no Utopia here." His speech was full of good sense, piquant humor, and merciless sarcasm upon certain current follies and callings.

Mr. W. L. Hill of Duplin, from the Phi spoke on the subject, "Man has done nobly; he will do more nobly still," his speech being a fine review of human progress, with an eloquent anticipation of what there is yet before him to do. This was a capital and sensible speech.

Mr. H. T. Watkins of Granville, on the part of the Dis, closed with a handsome sketch of, and eulogy upon, William A. Graham, the most complete model for youthful imitation that the State has furnished to his successors.

All these speeches were original, all good, all exceedingly sensible, all free from sophomoric weakness, yet sufficiently ornate to show that the elements of effective style were not overlooked in their education.

Thursday morning dawned with the same bright sky, and we say with sorrow upon the same dusty landscape, the only drawback to the pleasures of the occasion. The crowd from abroad did not materially increase, but the influx from the surrounding country was unceasing until it seemed that every available space was filled with vehicles. It was soon apparent that the Chapel would give room to only a portion of the throng and when at 11 o'clock the exercises commenced, preparations were attempted to give both those within and those without an opportunity to hear him who was the great magnet and the stand for Gov. Vance was erected in the middle of the room between the North and South doors. When Gov. Vance arose attention was stretched to almost a painful tension. But his fine voice reached many outside, and at least the greater portion of the assemblage heard him without difficulty.

Beginning with one of the most charming pieces of word painting we have ever heard, a picture of the mountain birth place and early home of David L. Swain, he proceeded to give an outline of the life of that wonderful man, beginning life in a region then so much in the hands of nature, that the subject of the sketch was a wondering and terrified witness to the first wheeled vehicle that ever crossed the Blue Ridge of North Carolina; and ending it, crowned with all the honors his State had to lavish upon him, his last and lasting glory being cast upon the University wrought through the force of his abilities and his fame from the depths of despondency to the highest pitch of State and national reputation.

The Oration was a master piece of its kind; perfect in all its parts, eloquent in description, often poetical in thought and expression, just and discriminative in portraying characteristics, full of incidents and often relieved with that irresistible humor, as much the nature of the Speaker as of the subject of his address.

But we must pass on, as our space is limited to the afternoon speech of Hon. Walter L. Steele of Richmond co, before the Alumni Association. This speech was one of the most happy and interesting of all the good speeches of the occasion, full of pleasant and judicious reminiscences, brim full of piquant humor; but at the same time abounding in serious thought and wise suggestions. His faith in the fortunes of the University was eloquently uttered and his rebuke to its detractors was overwhelming. His tribute sketches of its past worthies was true, touching, and eloquent, and concentrated before the minds of the audience the brilliancy of the past lights of the University who had not before been grouped for their consideration in so splendid a constellation.

We can only name the Senior speakers. The Graduating Class five in number, consisted of Messrs W. B. Phillips, J. C. Taylor, F. M. Fremont, J. M. Baker and J. C. Powell.

The Willie P. Mangum medal for the best original oration was won by Mr. Fremont. The same gentleman and Mr. Baker received gold medals for attainments in Physics, and the medals for proficiency in Latin composition were bestowed on Messrs S. H. Battle and J. H. Long of the Freshman class.

Our compositor warns us we have run the length of our tether, so we must pass by the ball and other festivities, in which we are proud to say the Hillsboro girls bore a brilliant part.

The Hotel at Chapel Hill.

The large crowd at Chapel Hill put to a full test the capacities of Mrs. Rowe as a landlady; and we are glad to say from what we experienced and heard that she proved her capacity in the most satisfactory manner. Her table was profuse in its abundance, and excellent in its appointments. She was liberal to a full supply of good servants. Her numerous guests could not all be accommodated with rooms on the premises, but excellent quarters were provided from among the numerous vacant rooms of the College building; and as the occasion was one of hilarity and enjoyment, what might have been at other times a hardship was relished from its novelty.

We are glad to chronicle the success of a landlady we have known for a number of years.

House Burned by Lightning.

On Monday night week, the thunder storm which prevailed here and in the vicinity was accompanied with unusual electrical violence. A negro house on the western edge of the town was struck and the inmates all more or less shocked, and a small boy bears upon his person the marks of the fiery fluid; but there was no life lost. On the Oxford road, an old dwelling belonging to Wm. H. Bacon but unoccupied at the time, was struck and consumed.

Post Office at Chapel Hill.

This institution is in charge of our excellent friend Mr. Andrew Mickle, and his appointment is a tribute to an irreproachable character and his business capacity. It was given to him unsought by himself, and is a tribute to unbounded confidence in his integrity. He is one who will never cause a bondsman to sleep less soundly.

COLUMBIA, June 7.—The House has impeached Associate Justice Wright, who, pending the trial, is suspended from office.

The Joint Assembly to-day elected Gen J. B. Kershaw, of Camden, successor to Judge A. R. Carpenter, of the 5th Circuit. Gen Kershaw received 128 out of the 130 votes cast.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment *that* Cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded disease, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Dr O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White. Mebanesville.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated;—the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

Thomas C. Hayes,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.
WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.
Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.
BARTER taken for work at market prices.
Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.
June 6th 3m.

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Farmer's Hall, *Hillsboro, N. C.*
April 18 1877.

☞ DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer
GREATER INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer
Handsome striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c. 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1.10, 1.15 and $1.25;
Good Black Silks from 80c. up to $2 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our SILKS at $1, 1.25 1.50 and $2 per yard;
Colored Silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Width Alpacas at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c. at 40 worth 50c. at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion:
Domestic Ginghams at 8½c, per yard worth 12½c, at 10c. worth 16½c;
Wash Poplins at 8½, worth 12½, at 10c. worth 15c, at 12½, worth 16½c. at 16½c, worth 20;
Printed Delaine at 8½c, per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12½c, per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambrics at 8½c, per yard worth 12½c;
Chevoit Shirtings at 8½, 12½ 15, 16½, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires, Delaines, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔. 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known;
Honey comb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $5 worth $5 and $8;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $2 worth $3 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1.25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 35 worth 50c;
Cotton Flocking for children's wear at 50c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, super for quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 21 at 50c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c. worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—30,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to $1,50 per yard;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 50c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 10c and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundried before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when laundried.
We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions
in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for Cash. We have but one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.
May 16.

CALL AT THE
DURHAM
HARDWARE STORE
AND
SECURE BARGAINS!!
HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18. complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
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march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.
Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.
Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c, to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

THE
VIRGINIA PROTECTION
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND VIRGINIA.
Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.
Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5.000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50.000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.
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October 9th '76 1y.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.
IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions.
TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.
She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.
Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

A. W. GRAHAM,
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PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville.
Claims collected in any part of the State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 13 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

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At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square 3 months	$3	6 months	$9	12 months	$15
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Half column 3 months	$30	6 mo.	$50	12 mo.	$65
column 3 months	$50	6 mo.	$70	12 mo.	$100

A SUCCESSFUL PLANTER.

We met one this morning. He has a large tract of land and his soil is very productive. He raised nearly half a bale of cotton to the acre last year, and though his crop didn't net him much, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his land produced well. The unexpectedly low price that cotton ruled at during the season was a great loss to him of course, but if had gotten twenty cents a pound for his cotton he would have come out considerably ahead. As it was, the high price paid for corn and provisions he had to buy left him in debt—but he made a big crop. He doesn't plow very deep because his horses are too poor and haven't sufficient strength to pull—but he has plenty of land and his crop will cover a broad area. There are some signs of wear about portions of the fields that have been in cultivation for several years—but the demand for cotton seed is such that he can't afford to use either the seed or the meal, that he might get in exchange, as a fertilizer. He is none of your stuck up planters, one those who think that good living is essential to happiness and prosperity. Not him, he has a dozen cows and as many young calves, but likes to encourage trade and, therefore, he buys all of his butter in town. As for milk he can do without that. The children like it, but it is too much trouble to go out to the cowpen every morning to milk the cows. He could have plenty of chickens and eggs—but the hens wander off and make their nests in the woods where they are hard to find, and the cotton requires such close attention that he hasn't time to hunt them up. He says the newspapers have been preaching all sorts of nonsense about making hog and hominy at home but he doesn't pay the least attention to them, because he says if newspaper editors are so smart, why don't they engage in some respectable business themselves, instead of telling other people what to do. He further says it is all nonsense to talk about planters, in this section raising potatoes, and cabbage, and other vegetables, when it is so easy to send to town and buy them. We have been invited to visit our "successful planter," and see what a splendid crop of cotton he will make this year, but he asks us not come just at present, as his merchant has taken a mean advantage of his necessities, and positively refuses to advance him any more supplies.—Just wait through till that big cotton crop is gathered.—Vicksburg *Commercial*.

SALT FOR STOCK

I am glad to see the sueject of salt agitated again. My experience in the milk business is decidedly in favor of a free use of salt for cows giving milk, both in summer and winter. One winter I fed from a mow of hay that had been salted, when it was put in the barn, and did not think it necessary to feed salt in addition. After that was gone I fed hay that was not salted. The milk decreased in quantity day after day, and for two weeks I wondered what was the matter, when suddenly I remembered that the cows were having no salt. I commenced feeding salt regularly, and in a few days they were up to their usualy quantity of milk. I now keep salt where they have access to it every day.

Much of the milk of this neighborhood is sold to a condensing factory. The company is very particular about the quality of the milk they receive. One farmer that I know, after having a great deal of fault found with his milk, finally received notice from the company that unless he sent better milk than he had been sending for a few weeks, they would not receive it. Not knowing what the difficulty was, nor how to remove it, he consulted a neighbor, who told him to give his cows plenty of salt. They had none for a month. He did so, and there was no more fault found with the milk. The company in examining the milk, depend mainly upon the lactometer, testing the specific gravity, and the glass tubes show the percentage of cream.

Some years ago while on a hunting excursion in the Adirondack woods, I was told by my guide that the hunters there sometimes prepare what they call a "salt lick." They throw a quantity of salt on the ground at some conventent place in the woods, and during the summer the deer of the neighborhood get in the habit of going there frequently to lick the salt. When hunting time comes in the fall, the hunter conceals himself at a convenient place, and shoots the deer as they come after salt. And my guide insisted that the deer found near a salt lick are always fatter and better than those killed some miles distant. If he was right, it would seem to show that wild as well as domestic animals thrive better with salt.—C. E. Benton in *Country Gentleman*.

Where one man wants to be an angel nineteen hundred more want to be postmaster.

OLD FARMERS STILL LEARN.

That he had grown old working in his profession is no valid reason why a farmer should cease to learn and dispense light upon agriculture. Instances are not rare where men in advanced age have made rapid progress in mental culture and the accumulations of useful stores of information, adding much to their refined pleasures and vastly beneficial to their business. The ability to make these accessions of knowledge and research depends largely upon the healthful vitality of the person, and sure no one class surpasses the farmers in this important feature; and none can shed a better influence upon his fellows than the farmer who gathers and scatters true light. There is an enchantment added to their ordinary perceptions, and the mind awakening as if from a trance to a new existence, becomes familiar with the most interesting relative aspects of life and nature; the intellectual eye is cleared so as to disclose charms, invisible before, in things most familiar and practical; and the brain force drives right forward over all the obstacles making the path of business dark and uncertain. If he has opportunity now, although advanced in life, he should make use of every appliance, in good agricultural papers, books, lectures, together with scientific works to post himself in all that pertains to his profession, and as far as he can become intelligent in other departments of business. This is not only the privilege of farmers, but it is alike their duty, for without such zealous followers, the great interest of agriculture will still languish and become more and still more unprofitable. Let our farmers study all these mediums of gathering light and knowledge and then work, test and publish what they gain for the general good of agriculture.—*Rural Sun*.

POT CULTURE OF ROSES.

The following are given as the main requisites for success in the cultivation of roses in pots:

Select the best fitted sorts of plants raised and kept in pots, and not from the open ground, keep in a room not too dry, at a temperature about 70 degrees in the daytime, and 50 degrees or more at night, using liquid manure if the soil is poor, avoiding over watering or soaking with standing water, showering once or twice a week, and turning the ball of earth out sometimes to see if there are angle worms, or watering with lime water to repel them, Remove plant lice with tobacco water. Cut back a shoot that has blossomed, to a good bud. Avoid cold drafts, which cause mildew. Fork up the soil and keep it mellow.

It is this lying awake nights trying to determine whether to leave your fortune to an orphan asylum or a home for old men that makes the newspaper business so wearing.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

GEORGE PACE & CO. 24 & 26 N. SHARP ST., BALTIMORE, MD. Patent Portable & Stationary Engines Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c. SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$12 a day at home and terms free. Agents wanted. Outfit TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE BLACK HILLS.

By H. N. MAGUIRE, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price ONLY 10 CENTS. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid for 12 cts by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The Maryland Eye and Ear Institute.

No. 66 North Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869.

President, Hon. J. W. Dobbin, Judge Superior Court.

The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases, skilful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

Dr. GEORGE RULLING.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of TUTT'S PILLS, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proved so successful as TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 18 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1872.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.

ALFRED CUSHING, 125 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.

R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

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The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person sending us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.35 A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.25 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville,	12.28 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.48 "
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.42 P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.46 "
" Dundee,	2.59 P. M.
" Danville	2.70 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.14 "
" Air-Line Jctn.	10.20 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37 "

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
STATIONS.	MAIL.		MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.55 A. M.	Arr.	5.35pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv	4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40p m	Ar.	12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	Lve	10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 p. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.35 "

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